Query all columns (attributes) for every row in the **CITY** table.

The **CITY** table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
  and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this
  convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select
  t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave
  any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT * FROM CITY;
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 70 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

13% 10/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1
```

Expected Output Download

```
1  6 Rotterdam NLD Zuid-Holland 593321
2  3878 Scottsdale USA Arizona 202705
3  3965 Corona USA California 124966
4  3973 Concord USA California 121780
5  3977 Cedar Rapids USA Iowa 120758
6  3982 Coral Springs USA Florida
```

Query all columns for a city in **CITY** with the ID 1661.

The **CITY** table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
    and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this
    convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select
    t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave
    any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT * FROM CITY WHERE ID = 1661;
```

Line: 8 Col: 36

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 60 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

25% 20/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1
```

Expected Output Download

```
1 1661 Sayama JPN Saitama 162472
```

Write a query that prints a list of employee names (i.e.: the name attribute) from the **Employee** table in alphabetical order.

Input Format

The **Employee** table containing employee data for a company is described as follows:

Column	Type
employee_id	Integer
name	String
months	Integer
salary	Integer

where employee_id is an employee's ID number, name is their name, months is the total number of months they've been working for the company, and salary is their monthly salary.

Sample Input

employee_id	name	months	salary
12228	Rose	15	1968
33645	Angela	1	3443
45692	Frank	17	1608
56118	Patrick	7	1345
59725	Lisa	11	2330
74197	Kimberly	16	4372
78454	Bonnie	8	1771
83565	Michael	6	2017
98607	Todd	5	3396
99989	Joe	9	3573

Sample Output

```
Angela
Bonnie
Frank
Joe
Kimberly
Lisa
Michael
Patrick
Rose
Todd
```

MySQL

```
1  SELECT name FROM Employee ORDER BY name;
```

Line: 1 Col: 41

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 50 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

38% 30/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1  INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
1  Alan
2  Amy
3  Andrew
4  Andrew
5  Angela
6  Ann
```

Query all attributes of every Japanese city in the **CITY** table. The **COUNTRYCODE** for Japan is JPN.

The **CITY** table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
    and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this
    convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select
    t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave
    any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT * FROM CITY WHERE COUNTRYCODE = 'JPN';
```

Line: 8 Col: 45

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 40 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

50% 40/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1
```

Expected Output Download

```
1 1613 Neyagawa JPN Osaka 257315
2 1630 Ageo JPN Saitama 209442
3 1661 Sayama JPN Saitama 162472
4 1681 Omuta JPN Fukuoka 142889
5 1739 Tokuyama JPN Yamaguchi 107078
```

Query a list of **CITY** and **STATE** from the **STATION** table.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT CITY, STATE FROM STATION;
```

Line: 8 Col: 33

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 15.00 points!

You are now 25 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

69% 55/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1  INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
1  Acme LA
2  Addison MI
3  Agency MO
4  Aguanga CA
5  Alanson MI
6  Alba MI
```

Query a list of **CITY** names from **STATION** for cities that have an even **ID** number. Print the results in any order, but exclude duplicates from the answer.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
  and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this
  convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select
  t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave
  any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT DISTINCT CITY FROM STATION WHERE MOD(ID, 2) = 0;
```

Line: 8 Col: 56

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 15 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

81% 65/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1 INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
1 Aguanga
2 Alba
3 Albany
4 Amo
5 Andersonville
6 Archie
```

Find the difference between the total number of **CITY** entries in the table and the number of distinct **CITY** entries in the table.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

For example, if there are three records in the table with **CITY** values 'New York', 'New York', 'Bengalaru', there are 2 different city names: 'New York' and 'Bengalaru'. The query returns **1**, because **total number of records − number of unique city names = 3 − 2 =** .

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
    and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this
    convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select
    t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave
    any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT COUNT(CITY) - COUNT(DISTINCT CITY) FROM STATION;
```

Line: 8 Col: 56

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 5 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

94% 75/80

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1  INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
1  13
```

Query the two cities in **STATION** with the shortest and longest CITY names, as well as their respective lengths (i.e.: number of characters in the name). If there is more than one smallest or largest city, choose the one that comes first when ordered alphabetically.

The **STATION** table is described as follows:

STATION

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

Sample Input

For example, **CITY** has four entries: **DEF, ABC, PQRS** and **WXY**.

Sample Output

```
ABC 3
PQRS 4
```

Explanation

When ordered alphabetically, the **CITY** names are listed as **ABC, DEF, PQRS,** and **WXY**, with lengths **3, 3, 4,** and **3**. The longest name is **PQRS**, but there are **3** options for shortest named city. Choose **ABC**, because it comes first alphabetically.

Note

You can write two separate queries to get the desired output. It need not be a single query.

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
  and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this
  convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select
  t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave
  any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT CITY, LENGTH(CITY) FROM STATION ORDER BY
  LENGTH(CITY),CITY LIMIT 1;
9   SELECT CITY, LENGTH(CITY) FROM STATION ORDER BY LENGTH(CITY)
  DESC,CITY ASC LIMIT 1;
```

Line: 9 Col: 75

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 30.00 points!

You are now 70 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge.

26% 105/175

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1 INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
1 Amo 3
2 Marine On Saint Croix 21
```

Query the average population for all cities in **CITY**, rounded down to the nearest integer.

Input Format

The **CITY** table is described as follows:

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2

```
1
2 ▾ /*
3       Enter your query here and follow these instructions:
4       1. Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query and enter your query in a single line to avoid error.
5       2. The AS keyword causes errors, so follow this convention: "Select t.Field From table1 t" instead of "select t.Field From table1 AS t"
6       3. Type your code immediately after comment. Don't leave any blank line.
7   */
8   SELECT ROUND(AVG(POPULATION),0) FROM CITY;
```

Line: 8 Col: 17

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 60 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge.

37% 115/175

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1
```

Expected Output Download

```
1   454250
```

Given the **CITY** and **COUNTRY** tables, query the names of all the continents (COUNTRY.Continent) and their respective average city populations (CITY.Population) rounded down to the nearest integer.

Note: CITY.CountryCode and COUNTRY.Code are matching key columns.

Input Format

The **CITY** and **COUNTRY** tables are described as follows:

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

COUNTRY

Field	Type
CODE	VARCHAR2(3)
NAME	VARCHAR2(44)
CONTINENT	VARCHAR2(13)
REGION	VARCHAR2(25)
SURFACEAREA	NUMBER
INDEPYEAR	VARCHAR2(5)
POPULATION	NUMBER
LIFEEXPECTANCY	VARCHAR2(4)
GNP	NUMBER
GNPOLD	VARCHAR2(9)
LOCALNAME	VARCHAR2(44)
GOVERNMENTFORM	VARCHAR2(44)
HEADOFSTATE	VARCHAR2(32)
CAPITAL	VARCHAR2(4)
CODE2	VARCHAR2(2)

MySQL

```
1  SELECT COUNTRY.Continent, FLOOR(AVG(CITY.Population)) FROM
   COUNTRY INNER JOIN CITY ON COUNTRY.Code = CITY.CountryCode
   GROUP BY COUNTRY.Continent;
```

Line: 1 Col: 53

Upload Code as File

Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 50 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge.

47% 125/175

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
1
```

Expected Output Download

```
1  Oceania 109189
2  South America 147435
3  Europe 175138
4  Africa 274439
5  Asia 693038
```